

Agency 81

Office of the Securities Commissioner

Articles

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Article 2.—FILING, FEES AND FORMS

81-2-1. Forms and adoptions by reference. (a) Forms. Whenever any of these regulations requires the filing of any of the following forms, the filer shall use the form as issued or approved by the administrator:

(1) Uniform forms:

FORM	TITLE
ADV	Uniform application for investment adviser registration
ADV-W	Notice of withdrawal from registration as investment adviser
BD	Uniform application for broker-dealer registration
BDW	Uniform request for broker-dealer withdrawal
BR	Uniform branch office registration form
D	Notice of sale of securities
NF	Uniform investment company notice filing
U-1	Uniform application to register securities
U-2	Uniform consent to service of process
U-2A	Uniform form of corporate resolution
U-4	Uniform application for securities industry registration or transfer
U-5	Uniform termination notice for securities industry registration
U-7	Disclosure document
U-SB	Uniform surety bond form
	Model accredited investor exemption uniform notice of transaction

(2) Kansas forms:

FORM	TITLE
KSC-1	Sales report or renewal application
KSC-15	Solicitation of interest form for issuers organized or based in Kansas
(3) SEC forms:	
FORM	TITLE
1-A	Regulation A offering statement under the securities act of 1933
SB-2	Registration statement under the securities act of 1933

(b) Federal statutes. The following federal statutes, as in effect on July 21, 2010, are hereby adopted by reference:

(1) Sections 2, 3, and 17 of the securities act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77b, 77c, and 77q;

(2) sections 9, 10, 13, and 15 of the securities exchange act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78i, 78j, 78m, and 78o;

(3) sections 203, 204A, 205, and 215 of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. §§ 80b-3, 80b-4a, 80b-5, and 80b-15;

(4) sections 3 and 5 of the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. §§ 80a-3 and 80a-5; and

(5) section 6f of the commodity exchange act, 7 U.S.C. § 6f.

(c) SEC rules and regulations. The following rules and regulations of the securities and

exchange commission, as in effect on October 21, 2010, are hereby adopted by reference:

- (1) 17 C.F.R. 210.2-02;
- (2) rule 134, 17 C.F.R. 230.134;
- (3) rule 147, 17 C.F.R. 230.147;
- (4) regulation A, 17 C.F.R. 230.251 through 230.263;
- (5) rules 501, 504, 505, and 506 of regulation D, 17 C.F.R. 230.501, 230.504, 230.505, and 230.506;
- (6) rule 8c-1, 17 C.F.R. 240.8c-1;
- (7) rule 10b-10, 17 C.F.R. 240.10b-10;
- (8) rule 15c2-1, 17 C.F.R. 240.15c2-1;
- (9) rules 15c3-1, 15c3-2, and 15c3-3, 17 C.F.R. 240.15c3-1, 240.15c3-2, and 240.15c3-3;
- (10) rules 17a-3, 17a-4, and 17a-5, 17 C.F.R. 240.17a-3, 240.17a-4, and 240.17a-5;
- (11) rule 17a-11, 17 C.F.R. 240.17a-11;
- (12) regulation M, 17 C.F.R. 242.100 through 242.105;
- (13) regulation SHO, 17 C.F.R. 242.200 through 242.204;
- (14) regulation FD, 17 C.F.R. 243.100 through 243.103;
- (15) regulation S-P, 17 C.F.R. 248.1 through 248.30;
- (16) rule 205-3, 17 C.F.R. 275.205-3; and
- (17) rule 206(4)-1, 17 C.F.R. 275.206(4)-1.

(d) NASD and New York stock exchange rules and bylaws. The following rules and bylaws, as in effect on July 1, 2005, are hereby adopted by reference:

- (1) Article I of the NASD bylaws;
- (2) the NASD “conduct rules (2000-3000)”; and
- (3) rule 472 of the New York stock exchange, “communications with the public.” (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a608; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended, E-70-15, Feb. 4, 1970; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended, E-77-40, Aug. 12, 1976; amended Feb. 15, 1977; amended, T-86-38, Dec. 11, 1985; amended May 1, 1986; amended May 1, 1987; amended, T-88-29, Aug. 19, 1987; amended May 1, 1988; amended March 25, 1991; amended Oct. 7, 1991; amended April 17, 1995; amended May 31, 1996; amended Dec. 19, 1997; amended Aug. 18, 2006; amended Aug. 12, 2011.)

Article 3.—LICENSING; BROKER-DEALERS AND AGENTS

81-3-6. Dishonest or unethical practices of broker-dealers and agents. (a) Unethical

conduct. “Dishonest or unethical practices,” as used in K.S.A. 17-12a412(d)(13) and amendments thereto, shall include the conduct prohibited in this regulation.

(b) Fraudulent conduct. “An act, practice, or course of business that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit,” as used in K.S.A. 17-12a501(3) and amendments thereto, shall include the conduct prohibited in paragraphs (e)(9)(A), (9)(B), (10), (11), (14) through (18), (20), (21), (24), and (27), paragraphs (f)(1) through (6), and subsections (g) and (i).

(c) General standard of conduct. A person registered as a broker-dealer or agent under the act shall not fail to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of the person’s business.

(d) Conduct rules: NASD, New York stock exchange, and SEC. A person registered as a broker-dealer or agent under the act shall not fail to comply with each of the following rules and laws, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1:

- (1) The NASD “conduct rules (2000-3000)”;
 - (2) rule 472 of the New York stock exchange, “communications with the public”;
 - (3) section 17 of the securities act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77q;
 - (4) sections 9 and 10 of the securities exchange act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78i and 78j;
 - (5) SEC regulation M, 17 C.F.R. 242.100 through 242.105;
 - (6) SEC regulation SHO, 17 C.F.R. 242.200 through 242.203; and
 - (7) SEC regulation FD, 17 C.F.R. 243.100 through 243.103.

(e) Prohibited conduct: sales and business practices. Each person registered as a broker-dealer or agent under the act shall refrain from the following practices in the conduct of the person’s business. For purposes of this subsection, a security shall include any security as defined by K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto, including a federal covered security as defined by K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto, or section 2 of the securities act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77b, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(1) Delays in delivery or payment. A broker-dealer shall not engage in a pattern of unreasonable and unjustifiable delays in the delivery of securities purchased by any of the broker-dealer’s customers or in the payment upon request of free credit balances reflecting completed transactions of any of its customers.

(2) Excessive trading. A broker-dealer or agent shall not induce trading in a customer's account that is excessive in size or frequency in view of the financial resources and character of the account.

(3) Unsuitable recommendations. A broker-dealer or agent shall not recommend to a customer the purchase, sale, or exchange of any security without reasonable grounds to believe that the transaction or recommendation is suitable for the customer based upon reasonable inquiry concerning the customer's investment objectives, financial situation and needs, and any other relevant information known by the broker-dealer or agent.

(4) Unauthorized trading. A broker-dealer or agent shall not execute a transaction on behalf of a customer without authorization to do so.

(5) Improper use of discretionary authority. A broker-dealer or agent shall not exercise any discretionary power in effecting a transaction for a customer's account without first obtaining written discretionary authority from the customer, unless the discretionary power relates solely to the time or price for the execution of orders.

(6) Failure to obtain margin agreement. A broker-dealer or agent shall not execute any transaction in a margin account without securing from the customer a properly executed written margin agreement promptly after the initial transaction in the account.

(7) Failure to segregate. A broker-dealer shall not hold securities carried for the account of any customer that have been fully paid for or that are excess margin securities, unless the securities are segregated and identified by a method that clearly indicates the interest of the customer in those securities.

(8) Improper hypothecation. A broker-dealer shall not hypothecate a customer's securities without having a lien on the securities unless the broker-dealer has secured from the customer a properly executed written consent, except as permitted by SEC rule 8c-1, 17 C.F.R. 240.8c-1, or SEC rule 15c2-1, 17 C.F.R. 240.15c2-1, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(9) Unreasonable charges. A broker-dealer or agent shall not engage in any of the following conduct:

(A) Entering into a transaction with or for a customer at a price not reasonably related to the current market price of the security;

(B) receiving an unreasonable commission or profit; or

(C) charging unreasonable and inequitable fees for services performed, including the collection of monies due for principal, dividends, or interest; exchange or transfer of securities; appraisals; safekeeping or custody of securities; and other miscellaneous services related to the broker-dealer's securities business.

(10) Failure to timely deliver prospectus. A broker-dealer or agent shall not fail to furnish to a customer purchasing securities in an offering, no later than the date of confirmation of the transaction, either a final prospectus or a preliminary prospectus and an additional document that together include all information set forth in the final prospectus.

(11) Contradicting prospectus. A broker-dealer or agent shall not contradict or negate the importance of any information contained in a prospectus or any other offering materials with the intent to deceive or mislead.

(12) Non-bona fide offers. A broker-dealer shall not offer to buy from or sell to any person any security at a stated price, unless the broker-dealer is prepared to purchase or sell at the price and under the conditions that are stated at the time of the offer to buy or sell.

(13) Misrepresentation of market price. A broker-dealer shall not represent that a security is being offered to a customer "at the market" or at a price relevant to the market price, unless the broker-dealer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that a market for the security exists other than a market made, created, or controlled by the broker-dealer, any person for whom the broker-dealer is acting or with whom the broker-dealer is associated in the distribution of securities, or any person controlled by, controlling, or under common control with the broker-dealer.

(14) Market manipulation. A broker-dealer or agent shall not effect any transaction in, or induce the purchase or sale of, any security by means of any manipulative, deceptive, or fraudulent device, practice, plan, program, design, or contrivance, including the following:

(A) Effecting any transaction in a security that involves no change in its beneficial ownership;

(B) entering an order or orders for the purchase or sale of any security with the knowledge that an order or orders of the same security for substan-

tially the same volume, time, and price have been or will be entered for the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance of active trading in the security or a false or misleading appearance with respect to the market for the security. However, nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a broker-dealer from entering bona fide agency cross transactions for the broker-dealer's customers;

(C) effecting, alone or with one or more other persons, a series of transactions in any security creating actual or apparent active trading in the security or raising or depressing the price of the security for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of the security by others;

(D) engaging in general solicitation and using aggressive, high-pressure, or deceptive marketing tactics to affect the market price of the security; and

(E) using fictitious or nominee accounts.

(15) Guarantees against loss. A broker-dealer shall not guarantee a customer against loss in any securities account of the customer carried by the broker-dealer or in any securities transaction effected by the broker-dealer.

(16) Deceptive advertising. A broker-dealer or agent shall not use any advertising or sales presentation in a manner that is deceptive or misleading, including the following:

(A) Using words, pictures, or graphs in an advertisement, brochure, flyer, or display to present any nonfactual data or material; any conjecture, unfounded claims or assertions, or unrealistic claims or assertions; or any information that supplements, detracts from, supersedes or defeats the purpose or effect of any prospectus or disclosure; and

(B) publishing or circulating, or causing to be published or circulated, any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper article, investment service, or communication of any kind that purports to report any transaction as a purchase or sale of any security unless the broker-dealer or agent believes that the transaction was a bona fide purchase or sale of the security or that purports to quote the bid price or asked price for any security unless the broker-dealer or agent believes that the quotation represents a bona fide bid for or offer of the security.

(17) Failure to disclose conflicts of interest. A broker-dealer shall not fail to disclose to any customer that the broker-dealer is controlled by, con-

trolling, affiliated with, or under common control with the issuer of a security that is offered or sold to the customer. The disclosure shall be made before entering into any contract with or for the customer for the purchase or sale of the security, and if the disclosure is not made in writing, the disclosure shall be supplemented by the giving or sending of written disclosure before the completion of the transaction.

(18) Withholding securities. A broker-dealer shall not fail to make a bona fide public offering of all of the securities allotted to the broker-dealer for distribution, whether acquired as an underwriter, as a selling group member, or from a member participating in the distribution as an underwriter or selling group member, by engaging in conduct including the following:

(A) Parking or withholding securities; and

(B) transferring securities to a customer, another broker-dealer, or a fictitious account with the understanding that those securities will be returned to the broker-dealer or the broker-dealer's nominees.

(19) Failure to respond to customer. A broker-dealer shall not fail or refuse to furnish a customer, upon reasonable request, information to which the customer is entitled, or to respond to a formal written request or complaint.

(20) Misrepresenting the possession of non-public information. A broker-dealer or agent shall not falsely lead a customer to believe that the broker-dealer or agent is in possession of material, nonpublic information that would impact the value of a security.

(21) Contradictory recommendations. A broker-dealer or agent shall not engage in a pattern or practice of making contradictory recommendations to different investors of similar investment objectives for some to sell and others to purchase the same security, at or about the same time, if not justified by the particular circumstances of each investor.

(22) Lending, borrowing, or maintaining custody. An agent shall not lend or borrow money or securities from a customer, or act as a custodian for money, securities, or an executed stock power of a customer.

(23) Selling away. An agent shall not effect a securities transaction that is not recorded on the regular books or records of the broker-dealer that the agent represents, unless the transaction is au-

thorized in writing by the broker-dealer before the execution of the transaction.

(24) Fictitious account information. An agent shall not establish or maintain an account containing fictitious information.

(25) Unauthorized profit-sharing. An agent shall not share directly or indirectly in the profits or losses in the account of any customer without the written authorization of the customer and the broker-dealer that the agent represents.

(26) Commission splitting. An agent shall not divide or otherwise split the agent's commissions, profits, or other compensation from the purchase or sale of securities with any person who is not also registered as an agent for the same broker-dealer or a broker-dealer under direct or indirect common control.

(27) Misrepresenting solicited transactions. A broker-dealer or agent shall not mark any order ticket or confirmation as unsolicited if the transaction was solicited.

(28) Failure to provide account statements. A broker-dealer or agent shall not fail to provide to each customer, for any month in which activity has occurred in a customer's account and at least every three months, a statement of account that contains a value for each over-the-counter non-NASDAQ equity security in the account based on the closing market bid on a date certain, if the broker-dealer has been a market maker in the security at any time during the period covered by the statement of account.

(f) Prohibited conduct: over-the-counter transactions. A broker-dealer or agent shall not engage in the following conduct in connection with the solicitation of a purchase or sale of an over-the-counter, unlisted non-NASDAQ equity security:

(1) Failing to disclose to a customer, at the time of solicitation and on the confirmation, any and all compensation related to a specific securities transaction to be paid to the agent, including commissions, sales charges, and concessions;

(2) in connection with a principal transaction by a broker-dealer that is a market maker, failing to disclose to a customer, both at the time of solicitation and on the confirmation, the existence of a short inventory position in the broker-dealer's account of more than three percent of the issued and outstanding shares of that class of securities of the issuer;

(3) conducting sales contests in a particular security;

(4) failing or refusing to promptly execute sell orders after a solicited purchase by a customer in connection with a principal transaction;

(5) soliciting a secondary market transaction if there has not been a bona fide distribution in the primary market;

(6) engaging in a pattern of compensating an agent in different amounts for effecting sales and purchases in the same security; and

(7) failing to promptly provide the most current prospectus or the most recently filed periodic report filed under section 13 of the securities exchange act of 1934 when requested to do so by the customer.

(g) Prohibited conduct: designated security transactions.

(1) Except as specified in paragraph (g)(2), a broker-dealer or agent shall not engage in the following conduct in connection with the solicitation of a purchase of a designated security:

(A) Failing to disclose to the customer the bid and ask price at which the broker-dealer effects transactions of the security with individual retail customers, as well as the price spread in both percentage and dollar amounts at the time of solicitation and on the trade confirmation documents; and

(B) failing to include with the confirmation a written explanation of the bid and ask price in a form that substantially complies with part II of the NASAA statement of policy titled "fraudulent and unethical sales practices—manipulative conduct," as amended by NASAA on April 29, 1992 and hereby adopted by reference, or in an equivalent form approved by the administrator.

(2) Exceptions. Paragraph (g)(1) shall not apply to the following transactions:

(A) Transactions in which the price of the designated security is five dollars or more, exclusive of costs or charges. However, if the designated security is a unit composed of one or more securities, the unit price divided by the number of components of the unit other than warrants, options, rights, or similar securities shall be five dollars or more, and any component of the unit that is a warrant, option, right, or similar securities, or a convertible security shall have an exercise price or conversion price of five dollars or more;

(B) transactions that are not recommended by the broker-dealer or agent;

(C) transactions by a broker-dealer whose commissions, commission equivalents, and markups

from transactions in designated securities during each of the immediately preceding three months, and during 11 or more of the preceding 12 months, did not exceed five percent of its total commissions, commission-equivalents, and mark-ups from transactions in securities during those months and who has not executed principal transactions in connection with the solicitation to purchase the designated security that is the subject of the transaction in the immediately preceding 12 months; and

(D) any transaction or transactions that, upon prior written request or upon the administrator's own motion, the administrator conditionally or unconditionally exempts as not encompassed within the scope of paragraph (g)(1).

(h) Prohibited conduct: investment company shares.

(1) A broker-dealer or agent shall not engage in the following conduct in connection with the solicitation of a purchase or sale of investment company shares:

(A) Failing to adequately disclose to a customer all sales charges, including asset-based and contingent deferred sales charges, that could be imposed with respect to the purchase, retention, or redemption of investment company shares;

(B) stating or implying to a customer, either orally or in writing, that the shares are sold without a commission, are "no load," or have "no sales charge" if there is associated with the purchase of the shares a front-end charge; a contingent deferred sales charge; an SEC rule 12b-1 fee or a service fee that in total exceeds .25 percent of average net fund assets per year; or, in the case of closed-end investment company shares, underwriting fees, commissions, or other offering expenses;

(C) failing to disclose to a customer any relevant sales charge discount on the purchase of shares in dollar amounts at or above a breakpoint, or failing to disclose any relevant letter of intent feature, if available, that will reduce the sales charges;

(D) recommending to a customer the purchase of a specific class of investment company shares in connection with a multiclass sales charge or fee arrangement without reasonable grounds to believe that the sales charge or fee arrangement associated with the class of shares is suitable and appropriate based on the customer's investment objectives, financial situation, other securities

holdings, and the associated transaction or other fees;

(E) recommending to a customer the purchase of investment company shares that results in the customer's simultaneously holding shares in different investment company portfolios having similar investment objectives and policies without reasonable grounds to believe that the recommendation is suitable and appropriate based on the customer's investment objectives, financial situation, other securities holdings, and any associated transaction charges or other fees;

(F) recommending to a customer the liquidation or redemption of investment company shares for the purpose of purchasing shares in a different investment company portfolio having similar investment objectives and policies without reasonable grounds to believe that the recommendation is suitable and appropriate based on the customer's investment objectives, financial situation, other securities holdings, and any associated transaction charges or other fees;

(G) stating or implying to a customer the fund's current yield or income without disclosing the fund's average annual total return, as stated in the fund's most recent form N-1A filed with the SEC, for one-year, five-year, and 10-year periods and without fully explaining the difference between current yield and total return. However, if the fund's registration statement under the securities act of 1933 has been in effect for less than one, five, or 10 years, the time during which the registration statement was in effect shall be substituted for the periods otherwise prescribed;

(H) stating or implying to a customer that the investment performance of an investment company portfolio is comparable to that of a savings account, certificate of deposit, or other bank deposit account without disclosing to the customer the fact that the shares are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency and the relevant differences regarding risk, guarantees, fluctuation of principal or return or both, and any other factors that are necessary to ensure that the comparisons are fair, complete, and not misleading;

(I) stating or implying to a customer the existence of insurance, credit quality, guarantees, or similar features regarding securities held, or proposed to be held, in the investment company's portfolio without disclosing to the customer the

other kinds of relevant investment risks, including interest rate, market, political, liquidity, and currency exchange risks, that could adversely affect investment performance and result in loss or fluctuation of principal notwithstanding the creditworthiness of the portfolio securities;

(J) stating or implying to a customer that the purchase of shares shortly before an ex dividend date is advantageous to the customer unless there are specific, clearly described tax or other advantages to the customer, or stating or implying that a distribution of long-term capital gains by an investment company is part of the income yield from an investment in the shares; and

(K) making projections of future performance, statements not warranted under existing circumstances, or statements based upon nonpublic information.

(2) In connection with the solicitation of investment company shares, the delivery of a prospectus shall not be dispositive that the broker-dealer or agent has given the customer full and fair disclosure or has otherwise fulfilled the duties specified in this subsection.

(i) Prohibited conduct: use of senior-specific certifications and professional designations.

(1) A broker-dealer or agent shall not use a senior-specific certification or designation that indicates or implies that the user has special certification or training in advising or servicing senior citizens or retirees in any way that misleads any person. This prohibition shall include the following:

(A) The use of a certification or professional designation by a person who has not earned or is otherwise ineligible to use the certification or designation;

(B) the use of a nonexistent or self-conferred certification or professional designation;

(C) the use of a certification or professional designation that indicates or implies a level of occupational qualifications obtained through education, training, or experience that the person using the certification or professional designation does not have; and

(D) the use of a certification or professional designation that was obtained from a designating or certifying organization that meets any of the following conditions:

(i) Is primarily engaged in the business of instruction in sales or marketing;

(ii) does not have reasonable standards or pro-

cedures for ensuring the competency of its designees or certificants;

(iii) does not have reasonable standards or procedures for monitoring and disciplining its designees or certificants for improper or unethical conduct; or

(iv) does not have reasonable continuing education requirements for its designees or certificants to maintain the professional designation or certification.

(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a designating or certifying organization is not disqualified solely for purposes of paragraph (i)(1)(D) if the organization has been accredited by any of the following:

(A) The American national standards institute;

(B) the national commission for certifying agencies; or

(C) an organization that is on the United States department of education's list titled "accrediting agencies recognized for title IV purposes," if the designation or credential does not primarily apply to sales or marketing, or both.

(3) In determining whether a combination of words or an acronym or initialism standing for a combination of words constitutes a certification or professional designation indicating or implying that a person has special certification or training in advising or servicing senior citizens or retirees, the factors to be considered shall include the following:

(A) The use of one or more words including "senior," "retirement," "elder," or similar words, combined with one or more words including "certified," "registered," "chartered," "adviser," "specialist," "consultant," "planner," or similar words, in the name of the certification or professional designation; and

(B) the manner in which the words are combined.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "certification" and "professional designation" shall not include a job title within an organization that is licensed or registered by a state or federal financial services regulatory agency, including an agency that regulates broker-dealers, investment advisers, or investment companies, if that job title indicates seniority or standing within the organization or specifies an individual's area of specialization within the organization. (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a412(d)(13) and 17-12a501(3); effective Aug. 18, 2006; amended May 22, 2009.)

Article 5.—EXEMPTIONS

81-5-14. Notice filings and fees for offerings of investment company securities. (a) Before the initial offer in this state of a security that is a federal covered security as described in K.S.A. 17-12a302(a) and amendments thereto, an investment company shall file the following for each portfolio or series:

(1) A notice of intention to sell on form NF, completed in accordance with the instructions to the form; and

(2) a filing fee of \$500 for a unit investment trust or \$750 for a portfolio or series of an investment company other than a unit investment trust.

(b) Upon written request of the administrator and within the time period specified in the request, an investment company that has filed a registration statement under the securities act of 1933 shall file a form U-2 and a copy of any other requested document that is part of the registration statement or an amendment to the registration statement filed with the SEC.

(c) Each notice filed under subsection (a) shall be effective for one year as provided by K.S.A. 17-12a302(b), and amendments thereto. The notice may be renewed on or before expiration by filing a form NF and the appropriate fee as specified under paragraph (a)(2).

(d) If an investment company has filed a notice under subsection (a) and the name of the investment company, portfolio, or series changes, the investment company shall file an additional form NF and pay a fee of \$100 for each portfolio or series of the investment company that is affected by a name change before the initial offer in this state of a security under the new name. The investment company shall indicate the former name of the investment company, portfolio, or series on the new form NF.

(e) If an investment company desires confirmation of filing or effectiveness of a form NF, the investment company shall file an additional copy of form NF with an addressed return envelope or shall obtain confirmation through an electronic filing system as provided under subsection (f).

(f) Any investment company may file notice filings and fees electronically through a centralized securities registration depository or other electronic filing system, in accordance with the procedures and controls established by that depository or system and approved by the administrator. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 17-

12a302 and K.S.A. 17-12a605(a); effective Dec. 19, 1997; amended Jan. 19, 2007; amended May 15, 2009.)

81-5-21. Invest Kansas exemption. (a) Exemption from registration requirements. The offer or sale of a security by an issuer shall be exempt from the requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a301 through 17-12a306 and K.S.A. 17-12a504, and amendments thereto, and each individual who represents an issuer in an offer or sale shall be exempt from the requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a402(a), and amendments thereto, if the offer or sale is conducted in accordance with each of the following requirements:

(1) The issuer of the security shall be a business or organization formed under the laws of the state of Kansas and registered with the secretary of state.

(2) The transaction shall meet the requirements of the federal exemption for intrastate offerings in section 3(a)(11) of the securities act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77c(a)(11), and SEC rule 147, 17 C.F.R. 230.147, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(3) The sum of all cash and other consideration to be received for all sales of the security in reliance upon this exemption shall not exceed \$1,000,000, less the aggregate amount received for all sales of securities by the issuer within the 12 months before the first offer or sale made in reliance upon this exemption.

(4) The issuer shall not accept more than \$1,000 from any single purchaser unless the purchaser is an accredited investor as defined by rule 501 of SEC regulation D, 17 C.F.R. 230.501, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(5) A commission or other remuneration shall not be paid or given, directly or indirectly, for any person's participation in the offer or sale of securities for the issuer unless the person is registered as a broker-dealer or agent under the act.

(6) All funds received from investors shall be deposited into a bank or depository institution authorized to do business in Kansas, and all the funds shall be used in accordance with representations made to investors.

(7) Before the use of any general solicitation or the twenty-fifth sale of the security, whichever occurs first, the issuer shall provide a notice to the administrator in writing or in electronic form. The notice shall specify that the issuer is conducting an offering in reliance upon this exemption and

shall contain the names and addresses of the following persons:

(A) The issuer;

(B) all persons who will be involved in the offer or sale of securities on behalf of the issuer; and

(C) the bank or other depository institution in which investor funds will be deposited.

(8) The issuer shall not be, either before or as a result of the offering, an investment company as defined in section 3 of the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-3, or subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the securities exchange act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78m and 78o(d), as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(9) The issuer shall inform all purchasers that the securities have not been registered under the act and, therefore, cannot be resold unless the securities are registered or qualify for an exemption from registration under K.S.A. 17-12a202 and amendments thereto, K.A.R. 81-5-3, or another regulation. In addition, the issuer shall make the disclosures required by subsection (f) of SEC rule 147, 17 C.F.R. 230.147(f), as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(b) Offers and sales to controlling persons. This exemption shall not be used in conjunction with any other exemption under these regulations or K.S.A. 17-12a202 and amendments thereto, except for offers and sales to controlling persons of the issuer. Sales to controlling persons shall not count toward the limitation in paragraph (a)(3).

(c) Disqualifications. This exemption shall not be available if the issuer is subject to a disqualifying event specified in K.A.R. 81-5-13(b), except as permitted under K.A.R. 81-5-13(c). (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a203 and 17-12a402(b)(9); effective Aug. 12, 2011.)

Article 14.—INVESTMENT ADVISERS AND INVESTMENT ADVISER REPRESENTATIVES

81-14-5. Dishonest and unethical practices of investment advisers, investment adviser representatives, and federal covered investment advisers. (a) Unethical conduct. “Dishonest or unethical practices,” as used in K.S.A. 17-12a412(d)(13) and amendments thereto, shall include the conduct prohibited in this regulation.

(b) Fraudulent conduct. “An act, practice, or

course of business that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit,” as used in K.S.A. 17-12a502(a)(2) and amendments thereto, shall include the conduct prohibited in paragraphs (d)(6), (9), (10), and (11) and subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h).

(c) General standard of conduct. Each person registered as an investment adviser or investment adviser representative under the act shall not fail to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade in the conduct of the person’s business. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative is a fiduciary and shall act primarily for the benefit of its clients.

(d) Prohibited conduct: sales and business practices. Each person registered as an investment adviser or investment adviser representative under the act shall refrain from the practices specified in this subsection in the conduct of the person’s business. For purposes of this subsection, a security shall include any security as defined by K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto, including a federal covered security as defined by K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto, or section 2 of the securities act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77b, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(1) Unsuitable recommendations. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not recommend to any client to whom investment supervisory, management, or consulting services are provided the purchase, sale, or exchange of any security without reasonable grounds to believe that the recommendation is suitable for the client on the basis of information furnished by the client after reasonable inquiry concerning the client’s investment objectives, financial situation and needs, and any other information known by the investment adviser or investment adviser representative.

(2) Improper use of discretionary authority. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not exercise any discretionary power in placing an order for the purchase or sale of securities for any client without obtaining written discretionary authority from the client within 10 business days after the date of the first transaction placed pursuant to oral discretionary authority, unless the discretionary power is limited to the price at which and the time when an order shall be executed for a definite amount of a specified security.

(3) Excessive trading. An investment adviser or

investment adviser representative shall not induce trading in a client's account that is excessive in size or frequency in light of the financial resources, investment objectives, and character of the account.

(4) Unauthorized trading. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not perform either of the following:

(A) Place an order to purchase or sell a security for the account of a client without authority to do so; or

(B) place an order to purchase or sell a security for the account of a client upon instruction of a third party without first having obtained a written third-party trading authorization from the client.

(5) Borrowing from or loaning to a client. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not perform either of the following:

(A) Borrow money or securities from a client unless the client is a broker-dealer, an affiliate of the investment adviser, or a financial institution engaged in the business of loaning funds; or

(B) loan money to a client unless the investment adviser is a financial institution engaged in the business of loaning funds or the client is an affiliate of the investment adviser.

(6) Misrepresenting qualifications, services, or fees. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not misrepresent to any advisory client or prospective client the qualifications of the investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or any employee of the investment adviser, or misrepresent the nature of the advisory services being offered or fees to be charged for the service. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not omit to state a material fact that is necessary to make any statements made regarding qualifications, services, or fees, in light of the circumstance under which the statements are made, not misleading.

(7) Failure to disclose source of report. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not provide a report or recommendation to any advisory client prepared by someone other than the investment adviser or investment adviser representative without disclosing that fact. This prohibition shall not apply to a situation in which the adviser uses published research reports or statistical analyses to render advice or in which an adviser orders a research report in the normal course of providing service.

(8) Unreasonable fee. An investment adviser or

investment adviser representative shall not charge a client an unreasonable advisory fee.

(9) Failure to disclose conflicts of interest. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not fail to disclose to a client, in writing and before any advice is rendered, any material conflict of interest relating to the investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or any of the investment adviser's employees that could reasonably be expected to impair the rendering of unbiased and objective advice, including the following:

(A) Compensation arrangements connected with advisory services to the client that are in addition to compensation from the client for the advisory services; and

(B) charging a client an advisory fee for rendering advice when a commission for executing securities transactions pursuant to the advice will be received by the investment adviser, investment adviser representative, or any of the adviser's employees.

(10) Guaranteeing performance. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not guarantee a client that a specific result will be achieved with advice that is rendered.

(11) Deceptive advertising. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not publish, circulate, or distribute any advertisement that does not comply with SEC rule 206(4)-1, 17 C.F.R. 275.206(4)-1, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1, notwithstanding the fact that the adviser may be exempt from federal registration pursuant to section 203(b) of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3(b) as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(12) Failure to protect confidential information.

(A) An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not disclose the identity, affairs, or investments of any client unless required by law to do so or unless the client consents to the disclosure.

(B) An investment adviser shall not fail to establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material nonpublic information contrary to the provisions of section 204A of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-4a, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1, notwithstanding the fact that the adviser may be exempt from federal registration pursuant to section 203(b) of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3(b).

(13) Improper advisory contract. An investment adviser shall not engage in the following conduct, notwithstanding the fact that the adviser may be exempt from federal registration pursuant to section 203(b) of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3(b):

(A) Enter into, extend, or renew any investment advisory contract unless the contract is in writing and discloses the services to be provided, the term of the contract, the advisory fee, the formula for computing the fee, the amount of prepaid fee to be returned in the event of contract termination or nonperformance, an indication of whether the contract grants discretionary power to the adviser, and that no assignment of the contract shall be made by the investment adviser without the consent of the other party to the contract;

(B) enter into, extend, or renew any advisory contract containing performance-based fees contrary to the provisions of section 205 of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-5, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1, except as permitted by SEC rule 205-3, 17 C.F.R. 275.205-3, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1; and

(C) include in an advisory contract any indication of a condition, stipulation, or provision binding a person to waive compliance with any provision of the act or of the investment advisers act of 1940, or engage in any other practice contrary to the provisions of section 215 of the investment advisers act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-15, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(14) Indirect misconduct. An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not engage in any conduct or any act, indirectly or through or by any other person, that would be unlawful for the person to do directly under the provisions of the act or these regulations.

(e) Prohibited conduct: failure to disclose financial condition and disciplinary history.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

(A) “Found” means determined or ascertained by adjudication or consent in a final self-regulatory organization proceeding, administrative proceeding, or court action.

(B) “Investment-related” means pertaining to securities, commodities, banking, insurance, or real estate, including acting as or being associated with a broker, dealer, investment company, investment adviser, government securities broker or dealer, municipal securities broker or dealer,

bank, savings and loan association, commodities broker or dealer, or fiduciary.

(C) “Involved” means acting or aiding, abetting, causing, counseling, commanding, inducing, conspiring with or failing reasonably to supervise another in doing an act.

(D) “Management person” means a person with power to exercise, directly or indirectly, a controlling influence over the management or policies of an investment adviser that is a company or to determine the general investment advice given to clients.

(E) “Self-regulatory organization” means any national securities or commodities exchange, registered association, or registered clearing agency.

(2) An investment adviser registered or required to be registered under the act shall not fail to disclose to any client or prospective client all material facts with respect to either of the following:

(A) A failure to meet the adjusted net worth requirements of K.A.R. 81-14-9(d); or

(B) any financial condition of the investment adviser or legal or disciplinary event that is material to an evaluation of the investment adviser’s integrity or ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

(3) It shall constitute a rebuttable presumption that the following legal or disciplinary events involving the investment adviser or a management person of the investment adviser are material to an evaluation of the adviser’s integrity for a period of 10 years from the date of the event, unless the legal or disciplinary event was resolved in the investment adviser’s or management person’s favor or was subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated:

(A) A criminal or civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction resulting in any of the following:

(i) The individual was convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or is the named subject of a pending criminal proceeding, for a crime involving an investment-related business or fraud, false statements, omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or crimes of a similar nature;

(ii) the individual was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation; or

(iii) the individual was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining the person or otherwise limiting the

person from engaging in any investment-related activity;

(B) any administrative proceedings before any federal or state regulatory agency resulting in any of the following:

(i) The individual was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or

(ii) the individual was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation and was the subject of an order by the agency denying, suspending, or revoking the authorization of the person to act in, or barring or suspending the person's association with, an investment-related business, or otherwise significantly limiting the person's investment-related activities; and

(C) any self-regulatory organization proceeding resulting in either of the following:

(i) The individual was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or

(ii) the individual was found to have been involved in a violation of the self-regulatory organization's rules and was the subject of an order by the self-regulatory organization barring or suspending the person from association with other members, expelling the person from membership, fining the person more than \$2,500, or otherwise significantly limiting the person's investment-related activities.

(4) The information required to be disclosed by paragraph (e)(2) shall be disclosed to clients before further investment advice is given to the clients. The information shall be disclosed to prospective clients at least 48 hours before entering into any written or oral investment advisory contract, or no later than the time of entering into the contract if the client has the right to terminate the contract without penalty within five business days after entering into the contract.

(5) For purposes of calculating the 10-year period during which events shall be presumed to be material under paragraph (e)(3), the date of a reportable event shall be the date on which the final order, judgment, or decree was entered, or the date on which any rights of appeal from preliminary orders, judgments, or decrees lapsed.

(6) Compliance with this subsection shall not relieve any investment adviser from any other disclosure requirement under any federal or state law.

(f) Prohibited conduct: cash payment for client

solicitations. An investment adviser registered or required to be registered under the act shall not pay a cash fee, directly or indirectly, to a solicitor with respect to solicitation activities unless the solicitation arrangement meets all of the requirements of paragraphs (f)(2) through (f)(7).

(1) Definitions. For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

(A) "Client" shall include any prospective client.

(B) "Impersonal advisory services" means investment advisory services provided solely by means of any of the following:

(i) Written materials or oral statements that do not purport to meet the objectives or needs of specific individuals or accounts;

(ii) statistical information containing no expression of opinion as to the investment merits of a particular security; or

(iii) any combination of the materials, statements, or information specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(B)(i) and (ii).

(C) "Solicitor" means any person or entity who, for compensation, directly or indirectly solicits any client for, or refers any client to, an investment adviser.

(2) The investment adviser shall be properly registered under the act.

(3) The solicitor shall not be a person who meets any of the following conditions:

(A) Is subject to an order by any regulatory body that censures or places limitations on the person's activities, or that suspends or bars the person from association with an investment adviser;

(B) was convicted within the previous 10 years of any felony or misdemeanor involving the purchase or sale of any security, the taking of a false oath, the making of a false report, bribery, perjury, burglary, larceny, theft, robbery, extortion, forgery, counterfeiting, fraudulent concealment, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, misappropriation of funds or securities, or conspiracy to commit any such act;

(C) has been found to have engaged in the willful violation of any provision of these regulations, the act, the federal securities act of 1933, the federal securities exchange act of 1934, the federal investment company act of 1940, the federal investment advisers act of 1940, the federal commodity exchange act, the federal rules under any of these federal acts, or the rules of the NASD or municipal securities rulemaking board; or

(D) is subject to an order, judgment, or decree by which the person has been convicted anytime during the preceding 10-year period of any crime that is punishable by imprisonment for one or more years or a substantially equivalent crime by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) The cash fee shall be paid pursuant to a written agreement to which the investment adviser is a party.

(5) The cash fee shall be paid to a solicitor only under any of the following circumstances:

(A) The cash fee is paid to the solicitor with respect to solicitation activities for the provision of impersonal advisory services only;

(B) the cash fee is paid to a solicitor who is a partner, officer, director, or employee of the investment adviser, or a partner, officer, director, or employee of a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the investment adviser, if the status of the solicitor as a partner, officer, director, or employee of the investment adviser or other person, and any affiliation between the investment adviser and the other person, is disclosed to the client at the time of the solicitation or referral; or

(C) the cash fee is paid to a solicitor other than a solicitor specified in paragraph (f)(5)(A) or (B), if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The written agreement required by paragraph (f)(4) describes the solicitation activities to be engaged in by the solicitor on behalf of the investment adviser and the compensation to be received, contains an undertaking by the solicitor to perform the solicitor's duties under the agreement in a manner consistent with the instructions of the investment adviser and the provisions of the act and the implementing regulations, and requires the solicitor, at the time of any solicitation activities for which compensation is paid or to be paid by the investment adviser, to provide the client with a current copy of the investment adviser's written disclosure statement required under the brochure delivery requirements of K.A.R. 81-14-10(b) and a separate written disclosure document described in paragraph (f)(6).

(ii) The investment adviser receives from the client, before or when entering into any written or oral investment advisory contract with the client, a signed and dated acknowledgment of receipt of the investment adviser's written disclosure statement and the solicitor's written disclosure document.

(iii) The investment adviser makes a bona fide

effort to ascertain whether the solicitor has complied with the written agreement required by paragraph (f)(4), and the investment adviser has a reasonable basis for believing that the solicitor has complied with the agreement.

(6) The separate written disclosure document required to be furnished by the solicitor to the client shall contain the following information:

(A) The name of the solicitor;

(B) the name of the investment adviser;

(C) the nature of the relationship, including any affiliation, between the solicitor and the investment adviser;

(D) a statement that the solicitor will be compensated for the solicitation services by the investment adviser;

(E) the terms of the compensation arrangement, including a description of the compensation paid or to be paid to the solicitor; and

(F) the amount in addition to the advisory fee that the client will be charged for the costs of the solicitor's services, and any difference in fees paid by clients if the difference is attributable to the existence of any arrangement in which the investment adviser has agreed to compensate the solicitor for soliciting clients for, or referring clients to, the investment adviser.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to relieve any person of any fiduciary or other obligation to which a person may be subject under any law.

(g) Prohibited conduct: agency cross transactions.

(1) For the purposes of this subsection, "agency cross transaction for an advisory client" shall mean a transaction in which a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the investment adviser, including an investment adviser representative, acts as a broker-dealer for both the advisory client and another person on the other side of the transaction. Each person acting in this capacity shall be required to be registered as a broker-dealer in this state unless excluded from the definition of broker-dealer under K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto.

(2) An investment adviser shall not effect an agency cross transaction for an advisory client unless all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The advisory client executes a written consent prospectively authorizing the investment ad-

viser to effect agency cross transactions for the client.

(B) Before obtaining this written consent from the client, the investment adviser makes full written disclosure to the client that, with respect to agency cross transactions, the investment adviser will act as broker-dealer for both parties to the transaction, receive commissions from both parties, and have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities.

(C) At or before the completion of each agency cross transaction, the investment adviser sends the client a written confirmation. The written confirmation shall include all of the following information:

- (i) A statement of the nature of the transaction;
- (ii) the date the transaction took place;
- (iii) an offer to furnish, upon request, the time when the transaction took place; and
- (iv) the source and amount of any other remuneration that the investment adviser received or will receive in connection with the transaction.

In the case of a purchase in which the investment adviser was not participating in a distribution, or a sale in which the investment adviser was not participating in a tender offer, the written confirmation may state whether the investment adviser has received or will receive any other remuneration and that the investment adviser will furnish the source and amount of remuneration to the client upon the client's written request.

(D) At least annually, the investment adviser sends each client a written disclosure statement identifying the total number of agency cross transactions during the period since the date of the last disclosure statement and the total amount of all commissions or other remuneration that the investment adviser received or will receive in connection with agency cross transactions for the client during the period.

(E) Each written disclosure and confirmation required by this subsection includes a conspicuous statement that the client may revoke the written consent required under paragraph (g)(2)(A) of this regulation at any time by providing written notice to the investment adviser.

(F) No agency cross transaction is effected in which the same investment adviser recommended the transaction to both any seller and any purchaser.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve an investment adviser or investment adviser representative from acting in the

best interests of the client, including fulfilling fiduciary duties with respect to the best price and execution for the particular transaction for the client, nor shall this subsection relieve any investment adviser or investment adviser representative of any other disclosure obligations imposed by the act or the regulations under the act.

(h) Prohibited conduct: use of senior-specific certifications and professional designations.

(1) An investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall not use a senior-specific certification or designation that indicates or implies that the user has special certification or training in advising or servicing senior citizens or retirees in any way that misleads any person. This prohibition shall include the following:

(A) The use of a certification or professional designation by a person who has not earned or is otherwise ineligible to use that certification or designation;

(B) the use of a nonexistent or self-conferred certification or professional designation;

(C) the use of a certification or professional designation that indicates or implies a level of occupational qualifications obtained through education, training, or experience that the person using the certification or professional designation does not have; and

(D) the use of a certification or professional designation that was obtained from a designating or certifying organization that meets any of the following conditions:

(i) Is primarily engaged in the business of instruction in sales or marketing;

(ii) does not have reasonable standards or procedures for ensuring the competency of its designees or certificants;

(iii) does not have reasonable standards or procedures for monitoring and disciplining its designees or certificants for improper or unethical conduct; or

(iv) does not have reasonable continuing education requirements for its designees or certificants to maintain the professional designation or certification.

(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a designating or certifying organization is not disqualified solely for purposes of paragraph (h)(1)(D) if the organization has been accredited by any of the following:

(A) The American national standards institute;

(B) the national commission for certifying agencies; or

(C) an organization that is on the United States department of education's list titled "accrediting agencies recognized for title IV purposes," if the designation or credential does not primarily apply to sales or marketing, or both.

(3) In determining whether a combination of words or an acronym or initialism standing for a combination of words constitutes a certification or professional designation indicating or implying that a person has special certification or training in advising or servicing senior citizens or retirees, the factors to be considered shall include the following:

(A) The use of one or more words including "senior," "retirement," "elder," or similar words, combined with one or more words including "certified," "registered," "chartered," "adviser," "specialist," "consultant," "planner," or similar words, in the name of the certification or professional designation; and

(B) the manner in which the words are combined.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "certification" and "professional designation" shall not include a job title within an organization that is licensed or registered by a state or federal financial services regulatory agency, including an agency that regulates broker-dealers, investment advisers, or investment companies, if that job title indicates seniority or standing within the organization or specifies an individual's area of specialization within the organization.

(i) Applicability to federal covered investment advisers. To the extent permitted by federal law, the provisions of this regulation governing investment advisers shall also apply to federal covered investment advisers. (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a502(b) and 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a412(d)(13) and 17-12a502(a)(2); effective Oct. 26, 2001; amended Aug. 18, 2006; amended Aug. 15, 2008; amended May 22, 2009.)

81-14-9. Custody of client funds or securities; safekeeping; financial reporting. (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Custody" means holding, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities, or having any authority to obtain possession of them or the ability to appropriate them.

(A) Each of the following circumstances shall be deemed to constitute custody:

(i) Possession of client funds or securities unless

received inadvertently and returned to the sender promptly, but in any case within three business days of receiving the funds or securities;

(ii) any arrangement, including a general power of attorney, under which an investment adviser is authorized or permitted to withdraw client funds or securities maintained with a custodian upon the adviser's instruction to the custodian; and

(iii) any arrangement that gives an investment adviser or its supervised person legal ownership of or access to client funds or securities, which may include an arrangement in which the investment adviser or its supervised person is the trustee of a trust, the general partner of a limited partnership, the managing member of a limited liability company, or a comparable position for a pooled investment vehicle.

(B) Receipt of a check drawn by a client and made payable to an unrelated third party shall not meet the definition of custody if the investment adviser forwards the check to the third party within three business days of receipt and the adviser maintains the records required under K.A.R. 81-14-4(b)(22).

(2) "Independent party" means a person that meets the following conditions:

(A) Is engaged by an investment adviser to act as a gatekeeper for the payment of fees, expenses, and capital withdrawals from a pooled investment;

(B) does not control, is not controlled by, and is not under common control with the investment adviser; and

(C) does not have, and has not had within the past two years, a material business relationship with the investment adviser.

(3) "Independent representative" means a person who meets the following conditions:

(A) Acts as an agent for an advisory client, which may include a person who acts as an agent for limited partners of a pooled investment vehicle structured as a limited partnership, members of a pooled investment vehicle structured as a limited liability company, or other beneficial owners of another type of pooled investment vehicle;

(B) is obliged by law or contract to act in the best interest of the advisory client or the limited partners, members, or other beneficial owners;

(C) does not control, is not controlled by, and is not under common control with the investment adviser; and

(D) does not have, and has not had within the past two years, a material business relationship with the investment adviser.

(4) “Qualified custodian” means any of the following independent institutions or entities:

(A) A bank or savings association that has deposits insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation;

(B) a broker-dealer registered under the act who holds client assets in customer accounts and complies with K.A.R. 81-3-7(d);

(C) a futures commission merchant registered under section 6f of the commodity exchange act, 7 U.S.C. § 6f, who holds client assets in customer accounts, but only with respect to clients’ funds and security futures, or other securities incidental to transactions in contracts for the purchase or sale of a commodity and options of the commodity for future delivery; and

(D) a foreign financial institution that customarily holds financial assets for its customers, if the foreign financial institution keeps the advisory clients’ assets in customer accounts segregated from its proprietary assets.

(b) Safekeeping of client funds and securities.

(1) Requirements. An investment adviser registered or required to be registered under the act shall not have custody of client funds or securities unless the investment adviser meets each of the following conditions. “An act, practice, or course of business that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit,” as used in K.S.A. 17-12a502 and amendments thereto, shall include any violation of this subsection.

(A) Notice to administrator. The investment adviser shall notify the administrator promptly on form ADV that the investment adviser has or will have custody.

(B) Qualified custodian. A qualified custodian shall maintain the funds and securities in a separate account for each client under each client’s name, or in accounts that contain only funds and securities of the investment adviser’s clients under the name of the investment adviser as agent or trustee for each client.

(C) Notice to clients. If an investment adviser opens an account with a qualified custodian on behalf of its client, either under the client’s name or under the investment adviser’s name as agent, the investment adviser shall notify the client in writing of the qualified custodian’s name, address, and the manner in which the funds or securities are maintained. The notice shall be given promptly when the account is opened and following any changes to the information.

(D) Account statements. The investment adviser shall ensure that account statements are sent to each client for whom the adviser has custody of funds or securities.

(i) Statements sent by the qualified custodian. If a qualified custodian maintains accounts containing funds or securities, the qualified custodian may send account statements to clients if the investment adviser has a reasonable basis for believing that the qualified custodian sends an account statement at least quarterly to each of the adviser’s clients for whom the custodian maintains funds or securities and that the account statement sets forth all transactions in the account during the period and identifies the amount of funds and amount of each security in the account at the end of the period.

(ii) Statements sent by the adviser. If account statements are not sent by the qualified custodian in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(D)(i), the investment adviser shall send an account statement at least quarterly to each client for whom it has custody of funds or securities. The account statement shall set forth all transactions in the account during the period and identify the amount of funds and amount of each security of which it has custody at the end of the period.

At least once during each calendar year, a CPA firm that is registered and authorized to provide attest services in compliance with requirements of the state where the investment adviser is domiciled shall be engaged by the investment adviser to attest to the accuracy, in all material respects, of the account statements sent to clients by the investment adviser based on a comparison with records of transactions and balances of funds and securities maintained by the qualified custodian. The attest engagement shall be performed in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA and contained in the “AICPA professional standards,” as specified in K.A.R. 74-5-2. The CPA firm shall perform the attest engagement without prior notice or announcement to the adviser on a date that changes from year to year as chosen by the CPA firm. The CPA firm shall file a copy of its independent accountant’s report with the administrator within 30 days after the completion of the attest engagement. The CPA firm, upon finding any material exceptions during the course of the engagement, shall notify the administrator of the finding within two business days by means of a facsimile transmission or electronic mail, followed by first-class mail, directed to the attention of the administrator.

(iii) Special rule for pooled investment vehicles. If the investment adviser is a general partner of a pooled investment vehicle structured as a limited partnership, is a managing member of a pooled investment vehicle structured as a limited liability company, or holds a comparable position for another type of pooled investment vehicle, the account statements required under this subsection shall be sent to each limited partner, member, or other beneficial owner or that person's independent representative.

(E) Independent representatives. A client may designate an independent representative to receive, on the client's behalf, notices and account statements as required under paragraphs (b)(1)(C) and (b)(1)(D). Thereafter, the investment adviser shall send all notices and statements to the independent representative.

(F) Direct fee deduction. Each investment adviser who has custody, as defined in paragraph (a)(1)(A)(ii), by having fees directly deducted from client accounts held by a qualified custodian shall obtain prior written authorization from the client to deduct advisory fees from the account held with the qualified custodian.

(G) Pooled investments. Each investment adviser who has custody, as defined in paragraph (a)(1)(A)(iii), and who does not meet the exception provided under paragraph (b)(2)(C) shall comply with each of the following requirements:

(i) Engage an independent party. The investment adviser shall hire an independent party to review all fees, expenses, and capital withdrawals from the pooled accounts.

(ii) Review of fees. The investment adviser shall send all invoices or receipts to the independent party, detailing the amount of the fee, expenses, or capital withdrawal and the method of calculation so that the independent party can determine that the payment is in accordance with the agreement governing the pooled investment vehicle and so that the independent party can forward to the qualified custodian approval for payment of an invoice with a copy to the investment adviser.

(iii) Notice of safeguards. The investment adviser shall notify the administrator on form ADV that the investment adviser intends to use the safeguards specified in this subsection.

(2) Exceptions.

(A) Shares of mutual funds. With respect to shares of a mutual fund that is an open-end company as defined in section 5(a)(1) of the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80a-5(a)(1),

as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1, any investment adviser may use the mutual fund's transfer agent in lieu of a qualified custodian for purposes of complying with paragraph (b)(1).

(B) Certain privately offered securities. An investment adviser shall not be required to comply with paragraph (b)(1) with respect to securities that meet the following conditions:

(i) Are acquired from the issuer in a transaction or chain of transactions not involving any public offering;

(ii) are uncertificated, with ownership of the securities recorded only on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of the client; and

(iii) are transferable only with the prior consent of the issuer or holders of the outstanding securities of the issuer.

(C) Limited partnerships subject to annual audit. An investment adviser shall not be required to comply with paragraph (b)(1) with respect to the account of a limited partnership, limited liability company, or other type of pooled investment vehicle that is subject to audit at least annually and that distributes its audited financial statements presented in conformity with GAAP to all limited partners, members, or other beneficial owners within 120 days after the end of its fiscal year. The investment adviser shall notify the administrator on form ADV that the investment adviser intends to distribute audited financial statements.

(D) Registered investment companies. An investment adviser shall not be required to comply with paragraph (b)(1) with respect to the account of an investment company registered under the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.

(E) Beneficial trusts. An investment adviser shall not be required to comply with the safekeeping requirements of paragraph (b)(1) if the investment adviser has custody solely because the investment adviser or an investment adviser representative is the trustee for a beneficial trust, if all of the following conditions are met for each trust:

(i) The beneficial owner of the trust is a parent, grandparent, spouse, sibling, child, or grandchild of the investment adviser representative, including "step" relationships.

(ii) The investment adviser provides a written statement to each beneficial owner of each account setting forth a description of the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) and the reasons why the

investment adviser will not be complying with those requirements.

(iii) The investment adviser obtains from each beneficial owner a signed and dated statement acknowledging the receipt of the written statement.

(iv) The investment adviser maintains a copy of both documents described in paragraphs (b)(2)(E)(ii) and (iii) until the account is closed or the investment adviser or investment adviser representative is no longer trustee.

(F) Upon written request and for good cause shown, the requirement to use a qualified custodian may be waived by the administrator. As a condition of granting a waiver, the investment adviser may be required by the administrator to perform the duties of a qualified custodian as specified in paragraph (b)(1).

(c) Financial reporting requirements for investment advisers.

(1) Balance sheet. Each registered investment adviser shall prepare and maintain a balance sheet, as required by K.A.R. 81-14-4(b)(6), each month. The balance sheet shall be dated the last day of the month and shall be prepared within 10 business days after the end of the month. The investment adviser shall file the balance sheet with the administrator, for any month specified by the administrator, within five days after a request by the administrator.

(2) Exemptions. An investment adviser shall be exempt from the requirements of this subsection if the investment adviser has its principal place of business in a state other than Kansas, is properly registered in that state, and satisfies the financial reporting requirements of that state.

(d) Positive net worth requirement.

(1) Each investment adviser that is registered or required to be registered under the act shall maintain at all times a positive net worth.

(2) Notification. Each investment adviser registered or required to be registered under the act shall, by the close of business on the next business day, notify the administrator if the investment adviser is insolvent because its net worth is negative as determined in conformity with GAAP. The notification of insolvency shall include the investment adviser's balance sheet that states the insolvent financial condition on the date the insolvency occurred. Upon receiving the balance sheet, the administrator may require the investment adviser to file additional information by a specified date.

(3) Exception for out-of-state advisers. If an investment adviser has its principal place of business

in a state other than Kansas and is properly registered in that state, the investment adviser shall be required to maintain the minimum capital required by the state in which the investment adviser maintains its principal place of business. (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a502(b) and 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a411, as amended by L. 2013, ch. 65, sec. 3, and 17-12a502(a)(2); effective Aug. 18, 2006; amended Aug. 15, 2008; amended Oct. 25, 2013.)

81-14-11. Kansas private adviser exemption. (a) Exemption from registration. An investment adviser shall be exempt from the registration requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a403, and amendments thereto, if both of the following requirements are met:

(1) The investment adviser shall meet each of the following conditions:

(A) Maintain its principal place of business in Kansas;

(B) provide investment advice solely to fewer than 15 clients;

(C) not hold itself out generally to the public as an investment adviser; and

(D) not act as an investment adviser to any investment company registered under the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq., or a company that has elected and has not withdrawn its election to be a business development company pursuant to section 54 of the investment company act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-54.

(2) Neither the investment adviser nor any of its advisory affiliates or associated investment adviser representatives shall be subject to a disqualification provision as described in rule 262 of SEC regulation A, 17 C.F.R. § 230.262, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 81-2-1.

(b) Notice filing. Each investment adviser that qualifies for exemption under subsection (a) shall be subject to or exempt from filing a notice with the administrator as follows:

(1) Notice filing requirement. Each investment adviser that manages assets of no more than \$25 million on December 31 each year shall complete the identifying information required by item 1 of form ADV, part 1A and file the printed form with the administrator on or before February 1 of the following year. No fee shall be required with the notice filing required by this subsection.

(2) Exemption from notice filing requirement. Each investment adviser that manages assets in

excess of \$25 million and is registered with the SEC shall be exempt from the notice filing requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a405, and amendments thereto, and of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(c) Exemption for investment adviser representatives. An investment adviser representative shall be exempt from the registration requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a404, and amendments thereto, if the individual meets the following requirements:

(1) Is employed by or associated with an investment adviser that meets the exemption requirements under subsection (a);

(2) is not subject to a disqualification as described in rule 262 of SEC regulation A, 17 C.F.R. § 230.262; and

(3) does not otherwise act as an investment adviser representative.

(d) Transition. Each investment adviser or investment adviser representative who becomes ineligible for the exemption specified in this regulation shall comply with the registration or notice filing requirements under the act within 90 days after the date of ineligibility. (Authorized by K.S.A. 17-12a605(a); implementing K.S.A. 17-12a403(b)(3), 17-12a404(b)(2), and 17-12a405(b)(3); effective Oct. 25, 2013.)

Article 20.—GENERAL PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

81-20-1. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended, E-77-40, Aug. 12, 1976; amended Feb. 15, 1977; revoked July 1, 2011.)

81-20-2. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972; amended, E-77-40, Aug. 12, 1976; amended Feb. 15, 1977; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 22.—PROCEDURES FOR REGISTRATION

81-22-1. Applications for registration. Each application for registration required by K.S.A. 58-3305, and amendments thereto, shall be filed with the commissioner in substantially the form and containing the exhibits required by form K-20, which may be obtained from the commissioner's office. Each application for registration shall provide complete and accurate disclosure of

the information required by K.S.A. 58-3305, and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); implementing K.S.A. 58-3305; effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972; amended July 1, 2011.)

81-22-2. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 23.—FEES, MAXIMUM REGISTRATION AND FORMS

81-23-1, 81-23-2. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1972; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 24.—STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL

81-24-1. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 25.—PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENTS

81-25-1 through 81-25-3. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 26.—CONTRACTS, DEEDS AND TITLE

81-26-3. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 28.—EFFECTIVENESS AND INSPECTIONS

81-28-1. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; revoked July 1, 2011.)

81-28-2. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; amended, E-77-40, Aug. 12, 1976; amended Feb. 15, 1977; revoked July 1, 2011.)

Article 30.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

81-30-1. (Authorized by K.S.A. 58-3310(a); effective, E-70-34, July 16, 1970; effective Jan. 1, 1971; revoked July 1, 2011.)